SIERRA LEONE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical and Health Services

FOR THE YEAR

1945

BUREAU OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL DISEASES

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Sierra Leone

Annual Report of the Medical and Health Services, 1945

BUREAU OF TROPICAL DISEASES

I—ADMINISTRATION

Staff.—The medical staff of the department has been severely depleted in the past two years due to retirements, resignations and a death; and, as no recruitment has been effected, the position is becoming serious. Further retirements are due to take place next year. A similar position obtains with regard to Sanitary Superintendents and European Nursing Sisters.

2. As a result of this staff shortage one hospital in the Protectorate has had to be closed, and unless the position improves considerably in 1946 further curtailments of the work of the department will have to be made.

3. Every effort has been made to keep the establishments of the Sleeping Sickness Service and the Malaria Control Unit up to strength, and this has naturally meant that other sections of the Department have had to do with less. The actual work which has been accomplished, however, shows an overall increase on previous years. An extensive outbreak of smallpox in the Protectorate has also involved a great deal of extra work. This has not been achieved without a considerable additional call on the energy and goodwill of the staff, the strain of the years of war on which is now showing in various ways. During the war, leaves were curtailed and tours were often extended and it has been impossible to grant any study leave. Housing has in some cases left a good deal to be desired, and the cost of living has increased very much. It can be understood, therefore, that in some quarters there is considerable dissatisfaction at present with conditions of service.

4. *Finance.*—The approved Estimates of the Department for 1945, were as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	£88,376
Other Charges	£95,410
TOTAL ...	£183,786

In addition to these, the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds provided for the following:—

Sleeping Sickness and Yaws Campaign	£22,950
Malaria Control	£22,950

5. A ten-year programme of general development and expansion of Medical and Health Services, to be financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was prepared during the year and submitted to Government. Considerable reductions had to be made and the original programme estimated to cost well over two million pounds was reduced to one million. This programme now awaits the approval of the Secretary of State.

Legislation

6. The following were enacted:—

(1) The Exemption from House Tax Orders, 1945 (Public Notice No. 8 of 1945).

(2) The Quarantine (Aerial Navigation) (Amendment) Rules, 1945 (Public Notice No. 12 of 1945).

(3) The Quarantine (Aerial Navigation) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1945 (Public Notice No. 28 of 1945).

(4) The Ordinances (Repeal) Ordinance, 1945 (No. 12 of 1945).

(5) The Public Health (Hastings Sanitary District) Order in Council, 1945 (Public Notice No. 63 of 1945).

(6) The Public Health (Application of sections 31 to 36 to Certain Districts) Order in Council, 1945 (Public Notice No. 64 of 1945).

(7) The Quarantine (Aerial Navigation) (Amendment) (No. 3) Rules, 1945 (Public Notice No. 75 of 1945).

(8) Proclamation—The Dogs Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 54) (Public Notice No. 82 of 1945).

(9) Proclamation—The Dogs Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 54) (Public Notice No. 89 of 1945).

(10) The Defence (Quinine and Anti-Malarial Drugs) (Amendment) Order, 1945 (Public Notice No. 91 of 1945).

(11) Proclamation—The Dogs Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 54) (Public Notice No. 100 of 1945).

(12) The Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance, 1945 (No. 20 of 1945).

(13) The Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Druggists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945 (No. 31 of 1945).

II—PUBLIC HEALTH

7. The statistical returns for 1945 are summarised below together with the figures for 1944.

(*a*) Connaught Hospital

A.—Colony.

	1944	1945
In-patients	3,090	3,212
Out-patients (exclusive of Europeans):		
New cases	33,345	36,326
Subsequent attendances	106,092	114,870

(*b*) European Hospital

In-patients	478	431
Out-patients:		
New cases	374	382
Subsequent attendances	730	918

(*c*) Maternity Hospital

Admissions (including ante-natal cases) ...	1,164	1,466
Deliveries	807	929

(*d*) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

(1) Seamen's Clinic		
Total attendances	1,485	474
(2) General Clinic		
New cases	1,527	1,883
Subsequent attendances	5,704	6,685

(*e*) COLONY DISPENSARIES

New cases	35,121	33,998
Subsequent attendances	166,851	122,375

B.—Protectorate.

(*a*) HOSPITALS

In-patients	3,062	5,334
Out-patients:		
New cases	73,759	65,926
Subsequent attendances	190,739	189,308

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ante-Natal Clinic

New cases	2,050	2,812
Subsequent attendances	10,386	10,343
Home visits	3,632	2,569

Post Natal Clinic

New cases	894	914
Subsequent attendances	1,046	720

Infant Welfare Clinic

New cases	1,244	3,429
Subsequent attendances	15,811	14,439
Home visits	16,781	14,747

8. *Malaria.*—During the year the Malaria Control Unit, which is responsible for the control in Freetown and vicinity, had a difficult time owing to shortage of supervisory staff. The rainfall was 30 per cent higher than the mean of the previous five years, and many new breeding places had to be dealt with.

9. In September the Army authorities ceased their control measures in the area previously dealt with by them, and the depleted civil unit was faced with having to deal with an area now twice the size of the previous one.

10. From June to September, when breeding reaches a peak, mass spraying of houses with pyrethrum in kerosene was carried out in Freetown. From September to December this spraying was confined to one area only, and in December it was stopped. During the year trials were made with D.D.T. as a residual insecticide on the walls of houses during the rainy season. D.D.T. is now being tried in an emulsion as a larvicide.

11. In Freetown, Kissy, and the area previously controlled by the Army, *A. gambiae* accounted for 99.9 per cent of all catches. In control houses over the whole area the monthly densities of female *Anopheles* varied from 0.0 to 0.34. The highest figure occurred at Brookfields in June. The annual average room density for Freetown for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 has been 0.26, 0.14 and 0.05 respectively.

12. During 1945, 796 female *Anopheles gambiae* captured in control areas were dissected and 0.37 per cent were found infected. In 1944 this figure was 5.1 per cent and in 1943 about 10 per cent. Three other species of *Anopheles* were recorded in the area in small numbers, but these only take a very small part in malaria transmission.

13. An interesting series of observations are those on the parasite rate in pregnant women when they first attend the ante-natal clinic in Freetown. The observations were started in May 1944 with findings as follows (per cent):—

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
1944	—	—	—	—	27.0	34.5	41.0	35.5	42.0	39.0	24.4	25.0
1945	17.9	12.6	14.8	16.5	18.3	18.1	22.0	17.6	14.6	17.4	19.7	16.7

14. The average parasite rate for the last eight months of 1944 was 35.5 per cent, and that for the corresponding period of 1945, 18.4 per cent.

15. The *Gametocyte* rate in 2,365 school children examined in Freetown was 2.3 per cent, and in 400 adults examined, 0.75 per cent.

16. In the Protectorate less has been possible, but existing drainage works at Bo and elsewhere have been maintained and in some cases extended. A considerable extension of work in Bo is called for as the town is one of growing importance and is the largest in the Protectorate of which it is now virtually the capital.

17. *Trypanosomiasis and Yaws.*—The campaign against sleeping sickness and yaws continues, and, in addition to providing treatment to the affected population, the team of workers is obtaining valuable data of scientific interest which should be of assistance in the campaign against these diseases.

18. Further work in the symptomless type of sleeping sickness discovered in the Kono district has been undertaken, and from the facts available it does not so far appear to be spreading to new areas. The disease also seems to be approaching a more normal type, as in 1944 the ratio of gland juice only positive cases to blood film was 1 : 2, whereas it is now slightly higher than 1 : 1; there are also fewer cases with numerous *trypanosomes* in the blood.

19. The following briefly summarises the work of the officers employed in this campaign:—

(1) Completion of the mobile campaign for the full scale mass treatment of yaws.

(2) Re-surveys by sub-teams in charge of a senior attendant of a considerable number of Chiefdoms in Kailahun and Kenema districts for sleeping sickness and yaws.

(3) Extension of dispensary activities. One dispensary at Boadjibu, has been erected and opened and four additional treatment centres for yaws, sleeping sickness and other endemic diseases have been in operation.

(4) Sanitary headmen, who had been selected last year, returned from training at Bo in April, and commenced their work at four of the dispensary centres.

(5) During the latter half of the year a large scale mass prophylaxis trial against the Fuyero type of sleeping sickness in Kono district has been proceeding.

(6) A clinical follow-up of previously treated yaws cases has been conducted, and this is to be followed by a serological follow-up in 1946.

(7) A study of the correlation between seasonal climatic changes and the transmission and manifestations of yaws commenced in August and will be continued over a year.

(8) A study of the behaviour of the Fuyero and Kailahun strains of *T. gambiense* in animals has been initiated and is continuing.

(9) A study of the toxicity of Acetylarsan and B.S.P.T. in the doses given for yaws.

20. The total number of new cases of various diseases including sleeping sickness and yaws treated at the dispensaries controlled by this campaign was 27,024.

21. The total number of sleeping sickness and yaws cases treated was 1,681 and 11,041 respectively.

22. *Smallpox.*—The outbreak which was reported in 1944, continued throughout the year under review despite the prosecution of a vigorous vaccination campaign. In addition to vaccination of the population in areas where outbreaks occurred, a planned vaccination campaign was started to deal with the whole country; areas contingent to the territorial limits of the country were dealt with first and good progress has been made. The total number of vaccinations performed was 344,274.

23. The outbreak started in the Koinadugu district of the Protectorate in January, 1945, and gradually sporadic cases appeared in other areas. The first case was reported in Freetown during October, and at the end of the year, 650 cases with 40 deaths had been reported in the whole country; of this number, 10 cases with no deaths had occurred in Freetown.

24. *Tuberculosis*—286 cases of tuberculosis were reported during 1945, but this number bears no relation to the actual incidence of this disease in the country.

25. A pavilion for treatment of patients suffering from this disease is to be erected at Bo Hospital early in 1946. Although this will only accommodate a few patients compared with the number of cases in the Protectorate, information concerning the resistance of the inhabitants to this disease and their response to treatment should be obtained.

26. *Plague.*—No cases occurred during the year. 4,455 rats were destroyed in Freetown alone, and of this number, 3,967 were examined for evidence of plague infection, and all were found to be negative. Fleas from live rats examined numbered 1,991, and of these, 602 were *Xenopsylla cheopis* and 1,383 *Xenopsylla braziliensis.*

27. *Rabies.*—The total number of dogs caught in Freetown was 510, and of these 438 were destroyed, including two which showed Negri bodies. In the laboratory, thirteen dog brains and one cat brain were examined during the year and Negri bodies were found in four of the dog brains. No case of hydrophobia was reported during the year.

28. *Rehabilitation Centre.*—During 1945, the former military rehabilitation centre at Murray Town, a few miles from Freetown, was taken over by the Civil Government. In addition to rehabilitating ex-servicemen, civilians were also treated.

29. In conjunction with the centre, are wards for convalescent surgical cases from the Connaught Hospital. This has assisted in releasing beds for acute cases at the Connaught Hospital, but the demand for hospital accommodation still exceeds the present bed strength.

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION

30. The general sanitation throughout the country is fairly satisfactory, and no major improvements were introduced during the year. The seasonal shortage of water in Freetown was again observed in the early part of the year, and it is hoped that a solution to this annual recurring problem may soon be obtained. Not only does this cause great inconvenience to the population, but it also adds to the incidence of the enteric group of fevers and delays the installation of septic tank latrines.

31. Refuse disposal in Freetown and throughout the country is mainly by controlled tipping. This assists in the reclamation of swampy, low lying areas in the neighbourhood of towns and villages.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

District	1943 M.	1943 F.	1943 Total	1944 M.	1944 F.	1944 Total	1945 M.	1945 F.	1945 Total
Freetown ...	905	976	1,881	1,126	1,092	2,218	1,180	1,113	2,293
Rest of Colony	572	557	1,129	676	615	1,291	757	715	1,472

Deaths

District	1943 M.	1943 F.	1943 Total	1944 M.	1944 F.	1944 Total	1945 M.	1945 F.	1945 Total
Freetown ...	1,175	741	1,916	949	674	1,623	944	687	1,631
Rest of Colony	686	535	1,221	417	554	971	779	601	1,380

Births and Deaths notified in the Protectorate were:—

	Births.	*Deaths.*
Male	1,098	722
Female	1,091	577

Infant Mortality.—Of 2,293 births in Freetown, 367 deaths under one year were registered; an infant mortality rate of 160. The figures for the last five years are:—

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
—	—	—	—	—	—
180	207	193	167	147	160

Of the 367 deaths under one year, 224 or 61 per cent died in the first month of life and a considerable number of them and also still births, may be ascribed to malnutrition of the mothers.

32. *School Hygiene.*—During 1945, the Schools Medical Officer continued to work in Freetown compiling records from which standards of average heights and weights can be obtained. Schools were visited at frequent intervals and supervision of clinics carried out.

33. A new clinic was opened at St. Joseph's Convent in Freetown under the supervision of one of the Sisters of the Convent who is a trained nurse. It is proving very popular and much useful work in connection with the treatment of school children is being accomplished.

34. A low degree of *avitaminosis* appears to be comparatively common among the school children in Freetown and lack of the B2 complex seems to be the main factor; the symptoms mainly being glossitis and angular cheilosis. Treatment with vitamin concentrates is successful, but does not reach the root of the trouble which is a social, economic and educational problem.

35. *Labour Conditions.*—Despite demobilisation, unemployment has not reached alarming proportions. Legislation has been introduced whereby employers of labour must engage a certain number of discharged servicemen, and every effort is being made to find employment for ex-servicemen.

36. The cost of living, for both Africans and Europeans, remains at a high level.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

37. Bills have been introduced dealing with town planning throughout the country.

38. Housing shortage in Freetown and the larger centres in the Protectorate continues to be acute and has given rise to some concern when departmental staff transfers have taken place.

PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION

39. The work was carried out by the Port Health Officer during the year, and launch transport was provided mainly by the Ministry of War Transport.

40. The issue of bills of health, which had previously been undertaken by the Comptroller of Customs, was taken over by the Port Health Officer on 1st December, 1945. Seven hundred and twenty-nine merchant ships entered the port during the year, but in no instance was there a case of quarantinable disease on board.

41. The port was declared an infected area for smallpox in December, 1945. An intensified vaccination programme was carried out in the Port Area and included all persons having contact with shipping. In all, approximately 1,500 persons were vaccinated.

42. All deck passengers sailing from Freetown were vaccinated unless certificated evidence of this having been done recently could be produced. The number vaccinated was 1,492 out of a total of 1,624 passengers.

PRISONS

	1944.	1945.
Daily average prisoners	578.78	543.15.
Admitted to hospital	197	327
Out-patients:—		
New cases	4,288	2,840
Subsequent Attendances	28,582	13,226

The Prison continues to be greatly overcrowded.

Kissy Lunatic Asylum

	1944.	1945.
Admission	55	52
Discharges	34	11
Deaths	18	18
Average number of inmates	105	127

W. P. H. LIGHTBODY,
Director of Medical Services.

Medical Department,
Freetown,
27th April, 1946.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1945
(HOSPITALS ONLY)
EUROPEANS

No.	*Diseases.*	*In-Patients.*		*Deaths.*		*Out-Patients.*	
		M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1.	(*a*) Typhoid fever	3	1	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Paratyphoid fever	1	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dipptheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Influenza :—						
	(*a*) With Respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Without Respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery :—						
	(*a*) Amœbic	2	—	—	—	2	—
	(*b*) Bacillary	3	5	—	—	2	—
	(*c*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Plague :—						
	(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Other Tuberculosis diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Venereal diseases :—						
	(*a*) Syphilis	12	—	—	—	3	—
	(*b*) Gonorrhœa	14	—	—	—	12	—
	(*c*) Other Venereal diseases ...	5	—	—	—	2	—
23.	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria :—						
	(*a*) Benign	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Subtertian	52	5	—	—	22	1
	(*c*) Quartan	3	—	—	—	—	1
	(*d*) Unclassified	31	3	—	—	54	18
25.	Blackwater fever	1	1	—	1	1	—
26.	Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	1	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Other protozoal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Ankylostomiasis	3	1	—	—	1	—
31.	Schistosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other Helminthic diseases ...	4	—	—	—	5	2
33.	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	12	14
34.	Cancer and other tumours :—						
	(*a*) Malignant	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-malignant	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(*c*) Undetermined	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Rheumatic conditions	1	—	—	—	7	1
36.	Diabetes	2	—	—	—	1	—
	Carried forward	141	16	—	1	126	37

EUROPEANS—*continued*

No.	*Diseases.*	*In-Patients.*		*Deaths.*		*Out-Patients.*	
		M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
	Brought forward	141	16	—	1	126	37
37.	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Beriberi	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Other diseases :—						
	(*a*) Nutritional	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(*b*) Endocrine glands and general ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
41.	Diseases of the Blood and blood-forming organs	—	1	—	—	5	1
42.	Acute and chronic poisoning ...	5	—	1	—	1	1
43.	Cerebral hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Other diseases of the Nervous system	—	—	—	—	29	2
45.	Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Other diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	4	—	—	—	16	3
47.	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid sinus	2	—	—	—	50	19
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory system :—						
	(*a*) Heart	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Other Circulatory diseases ...	1	3	—	—	5	1
49.	Bronchitis	4	—	—	—	9	3
50.	Pneumonia :—						
	(*a*) Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Lobar-pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Otherwise defined	1	—	—	—	—	—
51.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system	10	2	—	—	39	9
52.	Diarrhœa and enteritis :—						
	(*a*) Under two years of age ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(*b*) Over two years of age ...	15	1	—	—	29	12
53.	Appendicitis	7	—	—	—	—	—
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ...	3	—	—	—	1	—
55.	Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Other diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages	9	1	—	—	—	—
57.	Other diseases of the Digestive system	30	4	—	—	45	15
58.	Nephritis :—						
	(*a*) Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	1	1
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the Genito-urinary system	29	5	—	—	17	13
60.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal state :—						
	(*a*) Abortion	—	2	—	—	—	1
	(*b*) Ectopic gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Toxæmias of pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*d*) Other conditions of the Puerperal state	—	—	—	—	—	—
61.	Diseases of the Skin, Cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	58	8	—	—	204	40
62.	Congenital malformation and diseases of early infancy :—						
	(*a*) Congenital debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Premature birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.	External causes :—						
	(*a*) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Other forms of violence ...	8	—	1	—	18	—
65.	Ill-defined	48	8	—	—	62	14
	TOTAL	381	51	2	1	659	173

AFRICANS

No.	Diseases.	In-Patients.		Deaths.		Out-Patients.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	(a) Typhoid fever	87	31	19	10	3	2
	(b) Paratyphoid fever	5	5	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	28	5	1	1	—	—
3.	Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Smallpox	18	8	1	1	22	10
6.	Measles	1	4	—	—	4	13
7.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	1
8.	Whooping cough	1	1	1	—	43	63
9.	Diptheria	—	2	—	—	2	—
10.	Influenza :—						
	(a) With respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(b) Without respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery :—						
	(a) Amœbic	74	46	1	4	109	81
	(b) Bacillary	33	27	3	1	39	19
	(c) Unclassified	13	12	2	5	364	279
13.	Plague :—						
	(a) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Cerebro-spinal fever	6	—	2	—	—	—
17.	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	29	22	12	15	11	7
19.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	85	33	28	7	81	35
20.	Other Tuberculosis diseases ...	16	13	4	2	14	8
21.	Leprosy	—	—	—	—	130	87
22.	Venereal diseases :—						
	(a) Syphilis	43	8	1	—	187	97
	(b) Gonorrhœa	71	13	—	—	3,198	566
	(c) Other Venereal diseases ...	108	36	2	1	691	665
23.	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria :—						
	(a) Benign	1	1	—	—	1	—
	(b) Subtertian	154	76	3	—	971	427
	(c) Quartan	—	—	—	—	1	2
	(d) Unclassified	218	150	8	8	5,262	3,575
25.	Blackwater fever	3	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	9	5	1	—	80	50
28.	Yaws	23	26	1	—	8,453	6,517
29.	Other Protozoal diseases	—	—	—	—	294	238
30.	Ankylostomiasis	33	6	1	1	74	42
31.	Schistosomiasis	21	14	—	—	55	48
32.	Other Helminthic diseases ...	43	24	—	—	1,880	1,968
33.	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	22	4	1	—	270	181
34.	Cancer and other Tumours :—						
	(a) Malignant	13	13	4	2	6	9
	(b) Non-malignant	4	19	—	2	1	5
	(c) Undetermined	73	32	10	2	79	21
35.	Rheumatic conditions	57	39	—	1	3,053	2,292
36.	Diabetes	4	1	—	—	6	—
37.	Scurvy	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Carried forward	1,297	676	106	63	25,386	17,308

AFRICANS—*continued*

No.	*Diseases.*	*In-Patients.*		*Deaths.*		*Out-Patients.*	
		M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
	Brought forward	1297	676	106	63	25,386	17,308
38.	Beriberi	6	—	1	—	3	—
39.	Pellagra		—	—	—	—	—
40.	Other diseases :—						
	(*a*) Nutritional	52	80	6	4	2,392	700
	(*b*) Endocrine glands and general ...	4	10	—	1	2	—
41.	Diseases of the Blood and blood-forming organs	28	26	5	2	300	403
42.	Acute and chronic poisoning ...	18	2	2	2	4	1
43.	Cerebral hæmorrhage	35	6	18	2	2	—
44.	Other diseases of the Nervous system	48	31	6	7	484	298
45.	Trachoma	7	6	—	—	70	102
46.	Other diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	59	30	—	—	1,282	655
47.	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid sinus	9	8	—	—	561	413
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory system:—						
	(*a*) Heart	109	38	27	5	254	142
	(*b*) Other circulatory diseases ...	35	12	4	—	107	30
49.	Bronchitis	102	57	3	—	3,470	2,022
50.	Pneumonia :—						
	(*a*) Broncho-pneumonia	41	38	14	14	29	12
	(*b*) Lobar-pneumonia	229	49	15	9	65	25
	(*c*) Otherwise defined	100	40	11	4	66	24
51.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system	70	34	9	1	1,987	1,098
52.	Diarrhœa and enteritis :—						
	(*a*) Under two years of age ...	8	6	2	—	217	201
	(*b*) Over two years of age ...	162	53	13	9	1,407	570
53.	Appendicitis	8	7	2	—	8	—
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ...	462	23	14	3	768	26
55.	Cirrhosis of the Liver	13	—	2	—	5	1
56.	Other diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages	86	25	10	1	103	41
57.	Other diseases of the Digestive system	142	88	10	7	4,554	3,192
58.	Nephritis :—						
	(*a*) Acute	7	7	2	—	20	5
	(*b*) Chronic	11	6	2	3	43	5
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the Genito-urinary system	213	156	14	2	367	1,843
60.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal state :—						
	(*a*) Abortion	—	73	—	3	—	89
	(*b*) Ectopic gestation	—	8	—	—	—	99
	(*c*) Toxæmias of pregnancy ...	—	95	—	1	—	428
	(*d*) Other conditions of the Puerperal state	—	1,055	—	10	—	170
61.	Diseases of the Skin, Cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	784	397	16	6	14,146	6,558
62.	Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy :—						
	(*a*) Congenital debility	3	1	—	1	—	—
	(*b*) Premature birth	—	35	—	2	—	1
	(*c*) Injury at birth	—	1	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility	7	8	2	—	19	7
64.	External causes :—						
	(*a*) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Other forms of violence ...	503	117	26	5	2,733	799
65.	Ill-defined	247	337	3	15	2,607	1,523
	TOTAL	4,905	3,641	345	182	63,461	38,791